Enclosure 2

CIDAC TL2486
Centro de Documentação

SOUTHEAST ASIAN RESEARCH MATERIALS GROUP

NEWSLETTER

Canberra
March 1984 No. 26

CONTENTS

A bibliography of bibliographies on Malaysia: Supplement II.
By Ding Choo Ming, Universiti Kebangsaan, Malaysia..... 1

* Timor documentation in Macau.
By Kevin Sherlock..... 14

Asian studies in Toowoomba.
By P.C. Wicks, Darling Downs Institute of Advanced Studies, Queensland..... 24

Library resources on Southeast Asia at the Dixson Library, University of New England
By Edith M. Tattersall, formerly Library, University of New England, Armidale..... 26

AUIDP Librarians in Indonesia, with an introduction to AUIDP.
By P.W. Jones, AUIDP, Thelma Rungkat, Department of Librarianship, Ballarat College of Advanced Education, Judith Green, Dixson Library, University of New England..... 32

Book news..... 39

Indonesia social sciences project..... 43

---

* This is an edited synthesis of my reports Nos. 1 and 2 of September and November 1983 respectively.

TIMOR DOCUMENTATION IN MACAU

By Kevin Sherlock

Editor's introduction : The following article, written in the second half of 1983, is based on reports by Kevin Sherlock of his work locating information on Timor in the archives at Macau. The report is written in Sherlock's own warm, inimitable style; readers may remember the accounts of his activities in Lisbon, published in SEARMG Newsletter no. 19, and previous to that the brief report "The archives on Macau - and Southeast Asia" in SEARMG Newsletter no. 14.

For the following article it has been necessary to condense Sherlock's reports. He begins with a description of the renowned Bela Vista Hotel in Macau...

The hotel is about 110 years old, and stands on a spur of a hill which is crowned by a chapel and the Bishop's Residence. From the terrace, which adjoins the dining-room and is used for the same purpose for most of the year, there is a superb view ranging from the "candy-topped" Lisboa Hotel-Casino and tall apartment blocks on the north, to the adjacent islands and connecting bridge on the east, to the Governor's Mansion, "elite" residential area and mountains of China to the south. Most of the hotel's suites have good views from their balconies. Though showing its age in many ways with unconcealed water pipes and electrical wiring, flaking paint, door - and window-frames which may no longer quite align, and certainly not for those people who want the most up-to-date push-button antiseptic luxury cocoons, it is spacious, comfortable and very reasonably priced. Mr. Adrião Pinto Marques, the head of the Macanese family which manages the hotel for the three Chinese ladies who bought it in 1948, told me, "My hotel is a poor one, but people love it."

Mr Adrião Pinto Marques has been severely incapacitated by heart trouble in the last couple of years, and one of his sons, Adriano, now handles much of the managerial work. Members of the family are very friendly and occasionally invite me to join them on the terrace for refreshments after work.

By the time that I had arrived here the rate had gone up and now stands at 80 patacas, and, if the past week's dramatic slump in the Hongkong dollar continues for some time, the rate may have to go up again, as the pataca is tied to the Hongkong dollar.

When I originally applied to the NTUPA* for assistance, I think that Macau visitors (1) had to pay for a visa renewal every week. This was changed just before I arrived to a 20-day stay and a free one-month extension. I was under the impression that I would just have to pay for each subsequent extension, but this proved not to be so. I applied for a second extension the day before the first one ran out, and found, to my dismay, that I would either have to go to Hongkong for a night and return as a new arrival or try to gain residence. Each visit to

---

1) from Australia

* Northern Territory University Planning Authority.

Hongkong, what with having to pay for a hotel for the night both there and in Macau and the return boat fare, would have reduced my funds by enough for three nights in Macau, and I was not keen on losing 18 to 21 days within a year. Anyway, without going into all the details of a contact's "old buddy network", I was given a second extension of a month to give me time to try to arrange residence, which could be returned to me on departure (I would rather use the money to extend my stay) or by finding a "responsável" as a sponsor. My initial contact, for all of his contacts, did not qualify as a sponsor, but Mr Adriano Pinto Marques of the Bela Vista kindly agreed to be my sponsor, so I now have residence for a year, and this may be renewed at little cost.

→ the which could be obtained either by a deposit of 1,000 patacas

For a couple of months before my arrival, I was becoming increasingly conscious of difficulty with reading very fine print, and some of the print in the government bulletins now being read by me is very fine indeed. I bought an oblong magnifying glass, but trying to hold a resisting, tightly-bound, narrow-margined book open and manipulate the glass with one hand and to write or type with the other hand became too much to cope with, so I have now bought some bi-focal spectacles. Even this short experience with spectacles has made me aware of a problem about which I cannot recall seeing or hearing anything before. I would like to recommend that all libraries have a range of sizes of book-rests so that people with spectacles can have the whole page at about the same distance from the reader's eyes, instead of having to rock to and fro across a page on a flat surface, a motion which, in the usual rarified atmosphere in libraries and especially when scanning, may send one to sleep.

Moving away from such incidentals and a little closer to matters of some substance...

As I had arrived in Macau late in the working week, I decided to spend the first few days making contact with the few people whose names I had been given by people in Australia, looking for bookshops, stationery suppliers, finding the way to and from the hotel and getting to know where various places are.

Father Manuel Teixeira, the Macau historian, arrived at my door within an hour of my arrival. He is certainly a most lively, interesting and industrious person, a bit of a gad-fly to local authorities and pomposities, and very much in demand (and loving every minute of it). He has had three more books published since May, each of them on the history of Portuguese missionaries, traders, adventurers and diplomats in Southeast Asia, as follows:-

Portugal na Birmânia [Portugal in Burma]. Macau, Edição da Direcção dos Serviços de Turismo, Julho 1983. 121 pp. 215 x 152mm. @ 25 patacas.

Portugal no Camboja [Portugal in Cambodia]. Macau, Edição da Direcção dos Serviços de Turismo, Julho 1983. 99 pp. 215 x 152mm. @ 20 patacas.

Portugal na Tailândia [Portugal in Thailand]. Macau, Edição da Direcção dos Serviços de Turismo, Maio 1983. 563 pp. 262 x 190mm. @ 70 patacas. (2)

---

2) In a letter Kevin Sherlock explains that orders for Fr. Teixeira's books should be sent to : Department of Tourism, Government of Macau, Travessa do Paiva, Macau. Telephone 77218. Telex 88338 TURIS OM. Cable : TURISMO Macau.

I've bought copies of these, as well as some other works to which I shall refer later. He hopes to have the manuscript of a history of Macau in 19th century ready for the publisher in the next couple of months.

On my first Saturday here I visited João Severino, the sub-director of the local Catholic weekly paper "O Clarim". I was most interested to hear that he and his wife were leaving on the following Friday for a visit of 2 weeks to East Timor. His wife is a sister of the present governor of East Timor, Mário Carrascalão, and of João Carrascalão, with whom I stayed during my visit to Sydney in March of this year.

João Severino and his wife returned to Macau on 7th August. The next issue of "O Clarim" carried the first instalment of a Timor Dossier and was made up of quotations from his conversations with a number of people in Timor, and the 2nd and 3rd instalments carried interviews with the new Apostolic Administrator of East Timor, Mgr. Ximenes Belo, and the Governor, Mário Carrascalão, respectively (and admitting that the latter is his brother-in-law).

Some of the many Chinese bookshops may be treasure troves for those seeking rare books in that language, but I am not able to judge. Most of the Western language material in them consists of text-books, dictionaries, the odd Grey's Anatomy and other medical works, and a few tourist oriented publications. The Livraria São Paulo, owned by the diocese, has a reasonable range of Portuguese and Chinese language material, Portuguese translations from other languages, literary classics, but, of course, nothing particularly controversial or outrageous.

João Severino opened a bookshop last year called Livraria Vector aimed at the growth and appreciation of works in the Portuguese language in Macau. While not far off the beaten track, I'm afraid that most people wouldn't know that it was there, and I expect that there would be many difficulties with keeping up with whatever may be current in Portugal, Brazil, and other places of Portuguese influence. It is said that only about 3 per cent of the population of Macau speaks or reads Portuguese, with a slightly larger percentage speaking English, and the Chinese population is certainly well catered for with newspapers, magazines and books.

In 1976 Father Teixeira wrote to "O Clarim" that academics and students visiting Macau were unable to find an outlet where they could purchase books written about Macau. This has now been rectified, and the Direcção dos Servicos de Turismo is now the outlet, and in some cases, as with Father Teixeira's most recent books, the publisher, of such works.

I was very pleased to find that the Imprensa Nacional [National Press] still had most issues of the publication Arquivos de Macau [Archives of Macau] available for sale, so for an out-lay of 977 patacas (roughly $140) I have been able to buy 196 issues. The three series published were as follows:

* 1st series, ~~Nov.~~ June 1929 - July 1931: ~~12~~ 17 issues of which only 3 issues were still available;

* 2nd series, Jan. 1941 - Dec. 1941: 6 issues of which only 2 issues were still available;

* 3rd series, Feb. 1964 - Dec. 1979: 191 issues of which all were still available.

Some, but by no means all, of the documents in the first two series are reprinted in the 3rd series, and I shall probably be able to get photocopies of the issues which I lack at present. While most of the documents published in the three series originate from Goa or Macau and are principally from the 18th and early 19th centuries, which is a little earlier than the period which I am dealing with, some of the documents do originate from Timor, and over 1500 of the documents deal wholly or in part with matters relating to Timor. I feel that it will be a most worthwhile addition to the Timor Collection.

As I had heard that there was some interesting original material about Timor in some periodsof "O Clarim", my first 3 weeks were spent in going through the approximately 25,000 pages of its first series, which ran from 2 May 1948 to 3 April 1983. Photocopies were made of all but the most minor "world round-up" type of items about Timor. These have now been trimmed and mounted in a folder on A4 size sheets, totalling about 260 sheets in all. I am now about half-way through typing up an annotated Portuguese-language summary of it during spare time in the evenings. An English-language summary will follow when time permits.

Because of the importance of Macau as a repository of information about Timor, I am not restricting my collection of material to that dealing specifically with Timor, but also including articles about the archives and libraries. Rev. Prof. Dr. António da Silva Rego wrote 2 very interesting series of articles for publication in "O Clarim" during his seasons in Macau in 1979 and 1980 to direct the organization of the new Arquivo Histórico de Macau and the reorganization of the Biblioteca Nacional de Macau. As well as telling of some of the collections, the fore-runners of the Arquivo, organization of the work to be done, hoped-for results, etc., he gives a week-by-week account of progress and problems as they arise, staff gains and losses, the great backlog of boxes of books which have never been unwrapped, working conditions and the like.

In previous years, one would have had to go to various institutions to inspect their archives, e.g., the Leal Senado (Loyal Senate or Municipal Council), Santa Casa de Misericordia (Holy House of Mercy), Tribunal (Court of Justice), Diocesan Archives. With the exception of the Diocesan Archies, these will all now be housed in the Arquivo Historico de Macau, as well as documents from Civil Administration Services, Port of Macau, etc. The Bishop is apparently reluctant to agree to the Diocesan Archives going to the AHM.

I was fortunate in that the Arquivo Historico de Macau was already open to the public, as the reference section of the Biblioteca Nacional [National Library], which they had hoped would be open in August, will not be open to the public until mid-October. Its new premises are in the very next block to the Arquivo Historico, so this will be very useful for researchers. The library system is still suffering from the effects of the Cultural Revolution in 1966 when rioters destroyed much of the documentation, and there is a great discrepancy between the cards and the books. The Biblioteca Nacional is also a legal deposit library, so it receives a copy of everything that is published in Portugal, right down to the parish papers (and they are many in number), so the work load for the salaried staff is considerable. Teams of high-school children are being used during the vacation period to help catch up with the documentation in both the Arquivo and the Biblioteca and to help shift books from the Leal Senado and Sir Robert Ho Tung Library to the new premises of the Biblioteca.

I shall certainly be glad when the Biblioteca is open, as I shall then be able to spend many more hours collecting material. The Arquivo Histórico and the Arquivo Diocesano are only open from 9am to 1pm and 3pm to 5pm from Monday to Friday and 9am to 1pm on Saturdays (that 2-hour lunch is a killer). The Biblioteca Nacional will probably be open from 9am to 9pm and will not be closing for lunch. The main inconvenience for researchers visiting Macau and who are staying at the Bela Vista (and apparently many of them do so) is that the new premises of the Arquivo and Biblioteca Nacional are about 30 minutes away by foot, whereas the former premises were only about 15 minutes away.

Another reason for me to look forward to the opening of the Biblioteca Nacional is that it will be the chief repository of periodical literature in Macau. At present I am going through the Government Bulletins or to give it the correct title for the 1871-1879 period, Boletim da Provincia de Macau e Timor, but the earliest copy of it in the Arquivo is from 1871, while the earliest copies date from 1838, and it is best to check these through in sequence.

Before starting work in earnest on the files of "O Clarim", I visited the Arquivo Histórico de Macau, as I had heard from Father Teixeira that the Director was going to Portugal on extended leave for about three months. I met the Director, Dra. Beatriz O. Basto da Silva, and her Deputy, Dra. Maria dos Anjos Morais. Exchange of publications has been arranged between the Arquivo Histórico de Macau and the Timor Collection. She presented me with copies of the AHM's new periodical publication Arquivos de Macau - Boletim do Arquivo Histórico de Macau which commenced with the number of January 1981; the other issues have been of July 1981, January/December 1982, and January/June 1983. The three series of Arquivos de Macau published between 1929 and 1979 printed the full text of each item, but this new series, while publishing the text of some items and occasional essays, concentrates on summarizing what is available in the Arquivo. There has been some criticism of this, but the publication of the text of each document would be a long-term project, and I personally feel that these published guides and summaries will be more greatly appreciated by the world at large as an indication of the material held here.

I have made a definite decision that the Boletim da Provincia de Macau e Timor is the publication from which I should extract all the material relating to Timor in order that it might serve as the fabric onto which any other material might be applied.
[Note:
Sherlock explains how he is summarising & translating articles from the Boletim, then gives examples of the sort of information that can be found in one year's edition. In this case, the year is 1871. He groups the charts, for example, in the following sequence].

* Alfândega de Díli [Dili Customs-House: Monthly charts of revenue, from October 1870 to September 1871];

* Alfândega de Dili [Dili Customs-House: Chart of revenue for the financial year 1870-1871];

* Hospital Militar de Díli [Military Hospital of Dili: Monthly chart of diseases and movement of patients, from October 1870 to September 1871];

* Porto de Díli [Port of Dili: Monthly chart of ships arriving and leaving from October 1870 to September 1871].

The Customs-House Revenue charts give the following information:

* Value of Goods: Imports, Exports, Total.

* Duties paid: Imports, Exports, Storage of Gunpowder, Lighthouse, Stamps, Total.

The values shown in the charts are in rupias, and the accompanying certification gives the total revenue in both rupias and the Portuguese equivalent. There is a very wide range in monthly revenue, from only 126-41 rupias in January 1871 (with no revenue at all from exports) to 7,345-64 rupias in August 1871. Stamp-tax seems to have been dropped from July 1871. The reason for the figures being in rupias will become obvious when you see the Shipping charts.

The Hospital charts list the various illnesses and numbers of patients suffering from them, numbers cured, deaths, numbers brought forward and being carried forward. Daily intermittent fevers [febres intermittentes quotidianas] by far tops the bill as a cause of entry, and there is the occasional "simulated illness". Only a couple of deaths are registered from pernicious choleric fevers (the previous two years had seen an outbreak of cholera).

The Shipping charts for the Port of Dili will probably be of considerable interest to students of trade in that time in Eastern Indonesia. The charts give the arrivals and departures with the following information:

> Day, Month, Type of Vessel and Nationality, Name of Vessel, Name of the Captain or Master, Last Port of Call, Destination, Tonnage, Horse-power, Number of Crew, Number of Passengers, Cannon, Days of Voyage from last Port of Call, Cargo, Consignor, ee or agent and in the 1872 figures the State of Health is added.

The most notable thing about this 12-month period is that the only Portuguese vessels entering port were war-ships. All of the trading vessels sailed under the Dutch flag. With the exception of the steamers [vapores] and a couple of the larger sailing ships, most of the vessels would appear to be owned or captained by Indonesians, and in nearly all cases the consignors are the captains or masters themselves or Chinese traders. For anyone wishing to do a detailed study of this shipping I should add the warning that these October 1870-September 1871 elements show a number of inconsistencies, even though they are all signed by the same official. Some of these may result from the type-setter's problems with the official's writing, but certainly not all of them, e.g., the "Henriette Elisabeth" becomes the "Henriqueta Izabel" on its next visit; another vessel is given variously as "Téli", "Telli" and "Telly"; "Minister france de van Putte" is also given as "Min Fransun V. Putte", "Min Fransun V.D. Putte" and "Minister -francede van Putte"; a Captain "I.B. Schipper" becomes "S. Chipper", and so on. Darwin historians may be interested to know that "Palmerston" begins to appear in these charts later in the decade.

Returning to the general section of my extracts, pages 1-31, this contains appointments, awards, promotions, passenger lists, reports from missionaries to the Governor of Timor, swearing of allegiance to the Portuguese Crown by various Timorese chiefs, orders from Lisbon to the Governor of Macau and Timor to be passed on to Timor, orders from

the Governor of Macau and Timor to the Governor of Timor, reports from the Governor of Timor to the Governor of Macau and Timor ("Thanks for the five bags of money, though I haven't had time to count it yet"; "Please increase the amount of money that you send so that I can catch up with the public servants' back-pay"; Reply from Gov. of Macau and Timor: "Make do with the present scale". Not expressed in such a way, of course, but amounting to the same thing).

I do not want to seem to be harping on the negative points of the Portuguese dominion over Timor at that time, but the colony certainly was in a poor state. The item on pages 1-3 of the extracts about the voyage of the corvette Sá da Bandeira to Timor tells of the humiliation of having to borrow money from the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies in order to pay for the stores taken on board ship in Surabaya. On returning to Timor they find that nothing has improved. The District's coffers are empty and the revenue from the Customs-House is, and promises to continue to be, very small. When the Portuguese authorities are at war with one of the Timorese kingdoms, they are obliged, for lack of a regular force, to use native auxiliaries. These auxiliaries arrive when they feel like it, go when they please, fight if they are so disposed, and flee when they are afraid, even leaving to go hunting. Because of the various and intricate alliances between the Timorese kings very curious anomalies arise, e.g. the Portuguese may be at war with one regulo who is linked in some way to another regulo. This other regulo supplies the Portuguese with some men for their forces, but supplies just as many or more men to aid the other side, thus having forces in both camps. The author says that it is easy to imagine how they resolve this difficulty in battle -- they fire into the air. He ends by saying: "It is a case of - God is good, but the devil isn't bad either - What seems incredible is that such practices, constituting a policy sui generis, have not even been modified by contact with a civilization." Further episodes in this serialized report never appeared in the Boletim, and I would hazard a guess that this arose not so much from lack of space as from protests that such comments should be appearing in the government bulletin.

Pages 12-13 of the extracts report on the election of a deputy for the Timor district. Results were given for the polling-stations in Díli, Manatuto, Vemasse and Viqueque, but they hadn't been able to go ahead with the polling in Batugadé because there wasn't anyone among the people gathered there who could write.

Another lengthy series of reports from the captain of the war-schooner Principe D. Carlos describes all of his problems with winds and currents over a period of about 2 months in trying to sail the vessel back from Batugadé to Díli - a voyage of less than 3 days in a smaller native craft and less than a day by steamer. After 15 days at sea he had to take his state passengers back to where they started from so that they could be taken to their destination in smaller vessels. Another unsuccessful attempt to get to Díli took 17 more days, and the date on a report from him in the 1872 volume gives the impression that it took him another month to get there. The distance by land would be about 50 miles.

The oaths of allegiance, while all very similar in form, will be important elements in that they list the names, ranks and positions of all of the people placing their signatures or signs on the documents, and this will aid in placing the orally-handed-down genealogies on a definite time-scale.

Well, I think that the comments above should give you some idea of the Boletim.

The Mormon Church has microfilmed all of the Parish Records in Macau and duly stored them with their tens of millions of genealogical elements in Utah.

[The report dated September 1983 concludes and that of November 1983 commences].

Work is progressing at a steady rate, with a few interruptions, apart from a rash of public holidays, the Arquivo Histórico de Macau closing for a period of four days for fumigation (followed immediately by two of the aforesaid public holidays -- All Saints and All Souls Days) and again for 1-1/2 days because of another typhoon which, fortunately, veered away, crossing the coast some 30 miles distant.

I received an invitation to the opening of the new installations of the Biblioteca Nacional de Macau [National Library of Macau] by the Governor of Macau, Rear-Admiral Vasco Leote de Almeida e Costa, on Friday, 28th October. A hand-out at the function gave the operating hours as being from 10.00am to 7.30pm from Tuesday to Sunday, being closed to the public on Mondays, and I was told that they would not be closing for lunch. I thought, "Oh, good! With the Arquivo closed for fumigation, I'll still be able to use the Biblioteca tomorrow (Saturday) and Sunday." But it was not to be! Because the staff had worked so hard to have things ready for the official opening, they were given Saturday and Sunday off, Monday was a closed day, Tuesday and Wednesday were public holidays, so it was Thursday before it was open to the public, by which time it was possible to go back to the Arquivo.

A very good job has been done on the interior of the old building to make the reading rooms bright, roomy and comfortable, but it will be some months yet before all units are functioning, and I feel that it would be both premature and unfair for me to make any comments beyond those below. There is open access in the Main Reading Room only to reference works, recent newspapers and a selection of journals, though readers may go into the Periodicals Storage Section; other works have to be requested. Some storage sections are still awaiting the necessary financing for the purchase of more fittings, and the Rare Books Section is still in the process of being fitted with steel plates. The Reading Room for Children has open access to the books.

The major drawback for the user at the moment is that there is no access to the Card Catalogue (I don't know yet whether or not a catalogue will be available on microfiche), but I understand that it will be available early in 1984. And a major disappointment is that the hours of opening have already been changed and limited. It has gone back to the same hours as the Arquivo, Monday to Friday and Saturday morning, closing for lunch (1.00 to 3.00), with the exception that it is open until 5.30 instead of 5.00! I'm told that this is for lack of staff.

As there is still so much to be done before the Biblioteca is fully functional and its regimen might still then be subject to some changes, and as the Director of the Biblioteca has her hands so full at the moment that I don't want to bother her yet with all sorts of questions,

I think that it would be best for me to wait until about March next year to interview her on the many aspects of the holdings and operations which may be of interest to researchers planning to use the Biblioteca and which the Southeast Asia Research Materials Group may find suitable for inclusion in its SEARMG Newsletter. The Director of the Arquivo will also have returned from her extended leave by then, so I shall endeavour to do the same in her case.

I understand that, except for the "Rare Books", the Biblioteca's new installations will only hold post-1950 acquisitions, and that the earlier ones will remain in the Leal Senado building which has the same opening hours as the Arquivo. So, as far as my own research is concerned, I may still be using mainly the Arquivo and the Leal Senado, except for checking on publications dating from after my visit to Portugal in 1980.

I've completed a bilingual summary of "O Clarim", though I shan't worry about doing an introductory essay for it until after I've returned to Darwin.

I have now worked though the Boletim (BPMT) from 1871 to 1879, extracting practically everything about Timor by means of typed copies. One thing that I neglected to mention in my first report was that the paper in the BPMT is in too poor a condition to permit the manipulation that would be necessary for photocopying. Many of the pages are so brittle that they have cracked, a few have fragments broken off the edges of the cracks, and one must even be careful in turning the pages. With some issues, on a different quality of paper, the leaves may tear if turned too quickly.

As mentioned in my first report, the earliest copies of the BPMT held in the Arquivo were from 1871, and I was hoping that the Biblioteca Nacional de Macau would have copies going back to the first, which came out in 1838. I was most disappointed to find that the BNM only had 20th century issues. Father Teixeira told me that the earliest copies still held in Macau were in the Civil Administration Services, and that these dated from 1850; so I was preparing to contact the librarian at CAS last week when I received the pleasant news that those copies were being passed on to the Arquivo Histórico, and I have had access to them since yesterday (22nd November). Another bit of good news is that the CAS also has copies of the Boletim Oficial de Timor (commenced January 1900, and I hope it is complete) which will be passed over to the Biblioteca within the next fortnight. Except for one supplement, the CAS set of BPMT was complete in the 1871-1879 period, and in the last 2 days I've been able to extract all the material about Timor from the 24 issues that were absent from the other set, as well as almost completing the 1850-1851 issues.

The amount of material about Timor in the 1871-1879 period varied considerably, and the regularity and comprehensiveness of publication of Customs Revenue, Health, and Shipping fell off in 1877 and 1878. In April 1879 one finds that the Customs-House Registrar, whose name had appeared on all of the revenue charts from Dili since the beginning of that decade, had been dismissed as being "unworthy of exercising the public offices entrusted to him by reason of his unwillingness, lack of zeal, and extra-ordinary negligence in the service, being refractory to all penalties of reprehension, suspension and others which had been imposed"!

In the couple of days before having access to the new set of BPMT I began looking through one of the newspapers from the 1870's. O Independente. From the very first issue it was attacking the Governor of Macau and Timor and a rival newspaper, as well as publishing much correspondence attacking the current interim Governor of Timor. Much of this material seems to be played down by 20th century writers, and regarded as a load of rubbish; they are probably right for most of the time, but it bears being looked at afresh, and an attempt being made to sort the grains of truth from the abusive and calumnious chaff. An article attacking a correspondent defending the Timor Governor in a rival paper is entitled "O Homen do Monturo" -- the man from the dung-hill! While I must not spend too much time on these wars of words, it is still something that the people of the time had to contend with, and, therefore, part of the history.

I have met the Head Librarian, Mr. Beda Lim, at the University of East Asia. He himself was interested in my work, and Timor does, of course, have these historical links with Macau, but the main thrust of the University is towards commercial and administrative studies. The University is only 2 years old, and an exchange of information with other new universities, or those in the planning stages, would probably be welcomed.

[Those interested in the project may contact:

Kevin Sherlock
c/o Hotel Bela Vista
Rua do Comendador Kou Ho Neng
Macau

(until mid - 1984) *

or at

6 Lampe Street
Fannie Bay
Darwin. N.T. 5790.
Australia

(after mid - 1984).] *

* I shall now be in Macau until October 1984.